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CHAPTER 4

CLASSIFICATION MANAGEMENT

4-1 BASIC POLICY

1. Reference (a) is the only basis for classifying NSI, except as provided by reference (b). It is DON policy to make available to the public as much information concerning its activities as possible, consistent with the need to protect national security. Therefore, information shall be classified only to protect the national security.

2. Information classified by DON Original Classification Authorities (OCAs) (see exhibit 4A) shall be declassified as soon as it no longer meets the standards for classification in the interest of the national security.

4-2 CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

1. Information that requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security shall be classified at the Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential levels. Except as otherwise provided by statute, no other terms shall be used to identify U.S. classified information. Terms such as "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) or "Secret Sensitive" (SS) shall not be used for the identification of U.S. classified information.

2. **Top Secret** is the classification level applied to information whose unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause **exceptionally grave damage** to the national security. Examples include information whose unauthorized release could result in armed hostilities against the U.S. or its allies; a disruption of foreign relations vitally affecting the national security; the compromise of vital national defense plans; the disclosure of complex cryptographic and communications intelligence systems; the disclosure of sensitive intelligence operations; and the disclosure of significant scientific or technological developments vital to national security.

3. **Secret** is the classification level applied to information whose unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause **serious damage** to the national security. Examples include information whose unauthorized release could result in the disruption of foreign relations significantly affecting the national security; the significant impairment of a program or policy directly related to the national security; the disclosure of significant military plans or intelligence operations; and the

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disclosure of scientific or technological developments relating to national security.

4. **Confidential** is the classification level applied to information whose unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. Examples include information whose unauthorized release could result in disclosure of ground, air, and naval forces (e.g., force levels and force dispositions); or disclosure of performance characteristics, such as design, test, and production data of U.S. munitions and weapon systems.

4-3 ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION

Original classification is the initial decision that an item of information could be expected to cause damage to the national security if subjected to unauthorized disclosure. This decision shall be made only by persons (i.e., OCAs) who have been specifically delegated the authority to do so, have received training in the exercise of this authority, and have program responsibility or cognizance over the information.

4-4 ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

The authority to originally classify information as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential rests with the SECNAV and officials delegated the authority. The SECNAV personally designates certain officials to be Top Secret OCAs. The authority to originally classify information as Secret or Confidential is inherent in Top Secret original classification authority. The SECNAV authorizes the CNO (N09N) to designate certain officials as Secret OCAs. The authority to originally classify information as Confidential is inherent in Secret original classification authority. OCAs are designated by virtue of their position. Original classification authority is not transferable and shall not be further delegated. Only the current incumbents of the positions listed in exhibit 4A have original classification authority. Periodic updates to exhibit 4A can be found on the CNO (N09N2) Homepage at www.navysecurity.navy.mil.

4-5 REQUESTS FOR ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

1. Submit in writing requests for original classification authority to the CNO (N09N). Each request shall identify the prospective OCA's position and/or title, organization, and justification for original classification authority. Requests for original classification authority shall be granted only when:

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a. Original classification is required during the normal course of operations in the command;

b. Sufficient expertise and information is available to the prospective OCA to permit effective classification decision making;

c. The need for original classification cannot be eliminated by issuance of classification guidance by existing OCAs; and

d. Referral of decisions to existing OCAs at higher levels in the chain of command or supervision is not practical.

4-6 OCA TRAINING

All OCAs shall be trained in the fundamentals of security classification, the limitations of their classification authority, and their OCA duties and responsibilities. This training is a prerequisite for an OCA to exercise this authority. OCAs shall provide written confirmation (i.e., indoctrination letter) to the CNO (N09N2) that this training has been accomplished. Training shall consist of a review of pertinent E.O.s, statutes, and DON regulations. The CNO (N09N2) will provide OCA training material upon request.

4-7 ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA, PRINCIPLES, AND CONSIDERATIONS

A determination to originally classify shall be made by an OCA only when the unauthorized disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. Reference (c) contains the specific criteria, principles, and considerations for original classification.

4-8 DURATION OF ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION

1. At the time of original classification, the OCA shall attempt to establish a specific date or event for declassification based upon reference (a) criteria. The date or event shall not exceed 10 years from the date of the original classification.

2. OCAs may exempt certain information from the 10-year maximum duration of classification rule provided the information requires classification past 10 years and falls into one of eight exemption categories ("X1" through "X8," also referred to as "X" codes). The eight categories include that information which would:

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a. Reveal an intelligence source, method, or activity, or cryptologic system or activity ("X1");

b. Reveal information that would assist in the development or use of weapons of mass destruction ("X2");

c. Reveal information that would impair the development or use of technology within a U.S. weapons system ("X3");

d. Reveal U.S. military plans, or national security emergency preparedness plans ("X4");

e. Reveal foreign government information (FGI) ("X5");

f. Damage relations between the U.S. and a foreign government, reveal a confidential source, or seriously undermine diplomatic activities that are reasonably expected to be ongoing for a period greater than 10 years ("X6");

g. Impair the ability of responsible U.S. Government officials to protect the President, Vice President, and other individuals for whom protective services, in the interest of national security, are authorized ("X7"); or

h. Violate a statute, treaty, or international agreement ("X8").

3. In the unlikely event an OCA cannot determine a specific date or event for declassification and an "X" code is inappropriate, the information shall be marked for declassification 10 years from the date of the original classification decision (hereafter referred to as the "10-year rule").

4. If information has been assigned a date or event for declassification under the 10-year rule, but the cognizant OCA later has reason to believe longer protection is required, the OCA may extend the classification for successive periods not to exceed 10 years consistent with reference (a) criteria. However, before extending classification, OCAs shall consider their ability and responsibility to notify all holders of this classification extension.

4-9 DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION

1. While original classification is the initial determination that information requires, in the interest of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure, derivative classification is the incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or

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generating, in new form, information that is already classified, and the marking of newly developed information consistent with the classification markings that apply to the classified source. This includes the classification of information based on classification guidance or source documents, but not the mere duplication or reproduction of existing classified information. An estimated 99 percent of the classified information produced by DON commands is derivatively classified.

2. A derivative classifier shall:

a. Observe and respect the original classification determinations made by OCAs (and as codified in classified source documents and security classification guides);

b. Use caution when paraphrasing or restating information extracted from a classified source document(s) to determine whether the classification may have been changed in the process;

c. Carry forward to any newly created information, the pertinent classification markings.

4-10 ACCOUNTABILITY OF CLASSIFIERS

Original and derivative classifiers are accountable for the accuracy of their classification decisions. Officials with command signature authority shall ensure that classification markings are correct. Commanding officers may delegate the authority to approve derivative classification decisions to the command security manager.

4-11 LIMITATIONS ON CLASSIFYING

1. Information previously declassified and officially released to the public (i.e., disclosed under proper authority) shall not be reclassified.

2. Information not officially released may be classified or reclassified by a Top Secret OCA after a request for it under references (d) or (e) or the mandatory declassification review provision of paragraph 4-23. However, this can occur only if such classification meets the requirements of reference (a), and is accomplished on a document-by-document basis with the personal participation or under the direction of the CNO (N09N).

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3. Classifiers shall not:

- a. Use classification to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error;**
- b. Classify information to prevent embarrassment to a person, organization, or agency;**
- c. Classify information to restrain competition;**
- d. Classify information to prevent or delay the release of information that does not require protection in the interest of national security;**
- e. Classify basic scientific research information not clearly related to the national security;**
- f. Classify a product of non-Governmental research and development that does not incorporate or reveal classified information to which the producer or developer was given prior access, unless the U.S. Government acquires a proprietary interest in the product. This prohibition does not affect the provisions of reference (f), (see paragraph 4-15); or**
- g. Classify, or use as a basis for classification, references to classified documents, when the reference citation does not itself disclose classified information.**

4-12 CLASSIFICATION CHALLENGES

- 1. Authorized holders of classified information are encouraged and expected to challenge the classification of information which they, in good faith, believe to be improperly classified.**
- 2. When reason exists to believe information is improperly classified, the command security manager, where the information originated, or the classifier of the information shall be contacted to resolve the issue.**
- 3. If a formal challenge to classification is appropriate, the challenge shall be submitted, via the chain of command, to the OCA. The challenge shall include a sufficient description of the information (i.e., the classification of the information, its classifier or responsible OCA, and reason(s) the information is believed to be improperly classified), to permit identification of the information. The information in question shall be safeguarded as required by its stated classification level until a final decision is reached on the challenge. The OCA shall act**

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upon a challenge within 30 days of receipt and notify the challenger of any changes made as a result of the challenge or the reason(s) no change is being made.

4. If the person initiating the challenge is not satisfied with the OCA's final determination, the decision may be appealed to the CNO (N09N) for review as the DON's impartial official. If, after appeal to the CNO (N09N), the challenger is still not satisfied, the decision may be further appealed to the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP), established by Section 5.4 of reference (a).

5. These procedures do not apply to or affect the mandatory declassification review actions described in paragraph 4-23.

4-13 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN OCAs

1. Disagreements between two or more DON OCAs shall be resolved promptly. Normally, mutual consideration of the other party's position will provide an adequate basis for agreement. If agreement cannot be reached, the matter shall be referred to the next senior with original classification authority. If agreement cannot be reached at that level, the matter shall be referred for decision to the CNO (N09N) who shall arbitrate the matter.

2. Action on resolution of conflicts shall not take more than 30 days at each level of consideration. Conflicts shall automatically be referred to the next higher echelon if not resolved within 30 days.

3. Holders of the information in conflict shall protect the information at the higher classification level until the conflict is resolved.

4-14 TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION

1. Over classification of information shall be avoided. If there is a reasonable doubt about the need to classify information, it shall not be classified.

2. Individuals, not having original classification authority, who create information they believe to be classified, or which they have significant doubt about the appropriate classification level, shall mark the information at the lower level and:

a. Safeguard the information required for the level of classification;

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b. Mark the first page and/or cover sheet of information as tentatively classified with the intended classification level preceded by the word "TENTATIVE" (e.g. "TENTATIVE SECRET"); and

c. Forward the information through the chain of command to the next senior with original classification authority. Include in the body of the transmittal a statement that the information is "tentatively" marked to protect it in transit, and include a justification for the tentative classification.

3. The OCA shall make the classification determination within 30 days.

4. After the OCA's determination, the "TENTATIVE" marking shall be removed and the information shall be remarked to reflect the OCA's decision.

4-15 PATENT SECRECY INFORMATION

1. Although only official information shall be classified, there are some circumstances in which information not meeting the definition in paragraph 4-2 may warrant protection in the interest of national security. These circumstances may include those in paragraphs 4-16 through 4-18.

2. Reference (f) provides that the SECDEF, among others, may determine whether granting a patent disclosure for an invention would be detrimental to national security. The SECNAV has been delegated the authority to make determinations on behalf of the SECDEF on matters under the DON cognizance. The Chief of Naval Research (CNR) (Code 300) is the Patent Counsel for the DON and is responsible for making these determinations. When a determination is made, the Commissioner of Patents, at the request of the CNR, takes specified actions concerning the granting of a patent and protection of the information.

4-16 INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION (IR&D)/ BID AND PROPOSAL (B&P)

1. Information that is a product of contractor or individual IR&D/B&P efforts, conducted without prior access to classified information, and associated with the specific information in question, shall not be classified unless:

a. The U.S. Government first acquires a proprietary interest in the information; or

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b. The contractor conducting the IR&D/B&P requests that the U.S. Government activity place the information under the control of the security classification system without relinquishing ownership of the information.

2. The individual or contractor conducting an IR&D/B&P effort, and believing that information generated without prior access to classified information or current access to classified information associated with the specific information in question may require protection in the interest of national security, shall safeguard the information and submit it to an appropriate U.S. Government activity for a classification determination. The information shall be marked with a "tentative" classification pending a classification determination (see paragraph 4-14).

a. The U.S. Government activity receiving such a request shall provide security classification guidance or refer the request to the appropriate U.S. Government activity OCA. The information shall be safeguarded until the matter has been resolved.

b. The activity that holds the classification authority over the information shall verify with the Defense Security Service (DSS)/Operations Center Columbus (OCC) whether the individual or contractor is cleared and has been authorized storage capability. If not, the appropriate U.S. Government activity shall advise whether clearance action should be initiated.

c. If the contractor or its employees refuse to be processed for a clearance and the U.S. Government does not acquire a proprietary interest in the information, the information shall not be classified.

4-17 FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION (FGI)

1. Information classified by a foreign government or international organization retains its original classification level or is assigned a U.S. classification equivalent (see exhibit 6C) to that provided by the originator to ensure adequate protection of the information. Authority to assign the U.S. classification equivalent does not require original classification authority.

2. Foreign Government Unclassified and RESTRICTED information provided with the expectation, expressed or implied, that it, the source, or both are to be held in confidence shall be classified Confidential. It may be classified at a higher level if it meets the damage criteria of paragraph 4-2.

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4-18 NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION INFORMATION (NNPI)

1. New projects and significant technical developments or trends related to NNPI are normally classified in order to protect the strategic value of this technology. Classified information related to the tactical characteristics and capabilities of naval nuclear ships and propulsion plant design is typically NSI while classified information relating primarily to the reactor plant of a nuclear propulsion system is typically RD. (The foregoing is a general principle and the specific security classification guides shall be consulted to determine the exact classification levels for specific elements of information).

2. Reference (g) provides detailed guidance for classifying NNPI. The Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA-08), as the Program Manager for the Naval Nuclear Reactor Program, issues bulletins amplifying or modifying classification and security guidance pertaining to NNPI. These bulletins are disseminated to activities engaged in the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and reflect changes, additions, or deletions to the classification guidance in reference (g). General classification guidance, which can in specific instances apply to NNPI, may also be found in references (h) through (l).

4-19 AUTHORITY TO DOWNGRADE, DECLASSIFY, OR MODIFY CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

1. The only officials authorized to downgrade, declassify, or modify an original classification determination with a resulting change in the classification guidance for classified DON information are:

a. The SECNAV with respect to all information over which the DON exercises final classification authority;

b. The DON OCA who authorized the original classification, if that official is still serving in the same position;

c. The DON OCA's current successor in function; or

d. A supervisory official of either b or c above, provided that official is a DON OCA.

2. The authority to downgrade, declassify, or modify is not to be confused with the responsibility of an authorized holder of the classified information to downgrade, declassify, or modify it as directed by classification guidance or the relevant OCA.

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4-20 DECLASSIFICATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE ISOO

If the Director of the ISOO determines that information is classified in violation of reference (a), the OCA that originally classified the information may be directed to declassify it. Any such decision may be appealed to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, via the CNO (N09N). The information shall remain classified pending a decision on the appeal. This provision shall also apply to commands that, under the terms of reference (a), do not have original classification authority, but had such authority under predecessor orders.

4-21 AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION

1. Detailed policy concerning the automatic declassification of DON information is contained in reference (m).

2. Reference (a) established procedures for automatic declassification of information in permanently-valuable records (as defined by reference (n)) 25 years from the date of original classification. Automatic declassification shall be applied to existing records over a 5-year period beginning with the date of reference (a) (i.e., 17 April 1995), and shall apply after that to all permanently-valuable records as they become 25 years old. Only the SECDEF and the Secretaries of the Military Departments may exempt information from this automatic declassification provision.

4-22 SYSTEMATIC DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

1. Systematic declassification review is the review for declassification of classified information contained in records that have been determined by the Archivist of the U.S. to have permanent historical value per chapter 33 of reference (n).

2. The CNO (N09N) is responsible for identifying to the Archivist of the U.S. that classified DON information which is 25 years old and older which still requires continued protection. This includes permanently-valuable records exempted from automatic declassification under Section 3.4 of reference (a). In coordination with the DON OCAs, the CNO (N09N) has developed classification guidelines to be used by the Archivist in reference (m).

3. Special procedures for systematic review for declassification of classified cryptologic information are established by the SECDEF.

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4. The DCI may establish procedures for systematic review for declassification of classified information pertaining to intelligence activities (including special activities), or intelligence sources or methods.
5. None of these provisions apply to the systematic review of information classified per reference (b), (RD and FRD).
6. FGI shall not be declassified unless specified or agreed to by the foreign government.

4-23 MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

1. Mandatory declassification is the review for declassification of classified information in response to a request that meets the requirements under Section 3.6 of reference (a). Mandatory declassification review does not supplement or modify the procedures for the handling of FOIA requests as described in reference (d).
2. All information classified under reference (a) or predecessor orders shall be subject to a review for declassification by the DON if:
 - a. The request for a review describes the information with sufficient specificity to enable its location with a reasonable amount of effort;
 - b. The information is not exempted from search and review under reference (c);
 - c. The information has not been reviewed within the preceding 2 years.
3. If the agency has reviewed the information within the past 2 years, or the information is the subject of pending litigation, requestors shall be notified and advised of appeal rights.
4. Mandatory declassification requests shall be processed as follows:
 - a. Command action on the initial request shall be completed within 45 working days.
 - b. Receipt of each request shall be promptly acknowledged. If no determination has been made within 45 working days of receipt of the request, the requester shall be notified of the right to appeal to the ISCAP, via the CNO (N09N).

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c. A determination shall be made whether, under the declassification provisions of reference (a), the requested information may be declassified. If the information is declassified, it shall be provided to the requester unless withholding is otherwise warranted under applicable law. If the information is not releasable in whole or in part, the requester shall be provided a brief statement as to the reason(s) for denial, and notice of the right to appeal within 45 working days. Appeals shall be addressed to the CNO (N09N). A final determination on the appeal shall be made within 30 working days after receipt.

d. Refer requests for declassification involving information originally classified by another DoD Component or U.S. Government agency to that component or agency, when practicable. The requester shall be notified of the referral, unless the request becomes classified due to the association of the information with the originating agency.

5. Refusal to confirm the existence or nonexistence of information is prohibited, unless the fact of its existence or nonexistence can result in damage to the national security.

6. Fees may be charged for mandatory declassification reviews under reference (p), per reference (q). The command can calculate the anticipated amount of fees, and ascertain the requestor's willingness to pay the allowable charges as a precondition before taking further action on the request.

4-24 INFORMATION EXEMPTED FROM MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

Information originated by the incumbent President; the incumbent President's White House Staff; committees, commissions, or boards appointed by the incumbent President; or other entities within the Executive Office of the President that solely advise and assist the incumbent President is exempted from mandatory declassification review. The Archivist, however, has the authority to review, downgrade, and declassify information of former Presidents under the control of the Archivist per reference (n).

4-25 CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TRANSFERRED TO THE DON

1. Classified information officially transferred to the DON in conjunction with a transfer of functions, and not merely for storage purposes, shall become the possession of the DON. The commanding officer of the DON command to which the information is officially transferred shall be considered the downgrading and

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declassification authority over the information. If the commanding officer is not a designated downgrading and declassification authority identified in paragraph 4-19, the next senior official in the chain of command, designated the authority, shall review the information for possible downgrading or declassification.

2. Classified information that originated in an agency(ies) or command(s) that have ceased to exist (and for which there is no successor command) shall become the possession of the custodial DON command and may be downgraded or declassified after consultation with any other agency(ies) or command(s) interested in the subject matter. If a determination is made that another agency(ies) or command(s) may have an interest in the continued classification of the information, the custodial DON command shall notify the agency(ies) or command(s) of its intention to downgrade or declassify the information. Notification shall be made to the custodial command within 60 days of any objections concerning the downgrading or declassification of the information; however, the final decision shall reside with the custodial DON command.

3. Before they are accessioned into the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), OCAs shall take reasonable steps to declassify classified information contained in records determined to be of permanent historical value. The Archivist can require that these records be accessioned into the NARA when necessary to comply with the provisions of reference (n). This provision does not apply to records being transferred to the Archivist under Section 2203 of reference (n), or records for decommissioned commands to which the NARA serves as custodian.

4-26 NOTIFICATION OF CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

1. OCAs are responsible for notifying holders of any classification changes involving their information. Original addressees shall be notified of an unscheduled classification change such as classification duration, or a change in classification level.

2. Notices that assign classification to unclassified information shall be classified Confidential, unless the notice itself contains information at a higher classification level. The notice shall be marked for declassification no less than 90 days from its origin. Notices are not issued for information marked with specific downgrading and declassification instructions.

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4-27 FOREIGN RELATIONS SERIES

The Department of State (DOS) editors of Foreign Relations of the U.S. have a mandated goal of publishing 20 years after the event. Commanding officers shall assist the editors by allowing access to appropriate classified information in their possession and by expediting declassification review of items selected for possible publication.

REFERENCES

- (a) Executive Order 12958, *Classified National Security Information*, 17 Apr 95
- (b) Title 42, U.S.C., Sections 2011-2284, *Atomic Energy Act of 30 Aug 54*, as amended
- (c) OPNAVINST 5513.1E, *DON Security Classification Guides*, 16 Oct 95
- (d) SECNAVINST 5720.42E, *DON Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program*, 5 Jun 91
- (e) Title 5, U.S.C., Section 552a (Public Law 93-579), *The Privacy Act of 1974*
- (f) Title 35, U.S.C., Section 181-188, *The Patent Secrecy Act of 1952*
- (g) CG-RN-1 (Rev. 3), *DOE-DoD Classification Guide for the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (U)*, Feb 96 (NOTAL)
- (h) OPNAVINST S5513.3B, *DON Security Classification Guide for Surface Warfare Programs (U)*, 6 Nov 84 (NOTAL)
- (i) OPNAVINST S5513.5B, *DON Security Classification Guide for Undersea Warfare Programs (U)*, 25 Aug 93 (NOTAL)
- (j) NAVSEAINST C5511.32B, *Safeguarding of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information (NNPI) (U)*, 22 Dec 93 (NOTAL)
- (k) SECNAVINST 5510.34, *Manual for the Disclosure of DON Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations*, 4 Nov 93
- (l) NAVSEAINST 5510.6, *Photographs of U.S. Naval Nuclear Powered Ships and Nuclear Support Facilities; Security Review of*, 6 Mar 75 (NOTAL)

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- (m) OPNAVINST 5513.16A, *Declassification of 25-Year Old DON Information*, 8 Apr 96 (NOTAL)**
- (n) Title 44, U.S.C., Chapters 21, 31 and 33, *Federal Records Act***
- (o) Title 50, U.S.C., Section 401, *Central Intelligence Agency Information Act***
- (p) Title 31, U.S.C., Section 9701 (*Title 5 Independent Offices Appropriation Act*)**
- (q) NAVSO P1000, *Navy Comptroller Manual, Vol III Procedures*, 21 Apr 98 (NOTAL)**

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EXHIBIT 4A

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITIES

	<u>LEVEL</u>
<u>Office of the Secretary of the Navy</u>	
Secretary of the Navy	TS
Under Secretary of the Navy	TS
<u>The General Counsel</u>	
General Counsel of the Navy	TS
<u>Senior Security Official for the Department of the Navy</u>	
Special Assistant for Naval Investigative Matters and Security (N09N)/Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service	TS
<u>Office of the Judge Advocate General</u>	
Judge Advocate General (00)	S
<u>Assistant Secretary of the Navy</u>	
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition)	TS
<u>Department of the Navy Program Executive Officers</u>	
Program Executive Officer for Air ASW, Assault, Special Mission Programs (PEO-A)	TS
Program Executive Officer, Cruise Missiles and Joint Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (PEO-CU)	TS
Program Executive Officer, Submarines (PEO-SUB)	S

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Program Executive Officer, Tactical Aircraft Programs (PEO-T)	TS
Program Executive Officer for Undersea Warfare (PEO-USW)	TS
Program Executive Officer, Theater Air Defense/Surface Combatants (PEO-TSC)	S
Program Executive Officer for Carriers (PEO-CARRIERS)	S
Program Executive Officer for DD21 (PEO-DD21)	S
Program Executive Officer for Expeditionary Warfare (PEO-EXW)	S
Program Executive Officer for Mine Warfare (PEO-MIW)	S
<u>Chief of Naval Research</u>	
Chief of Naval Research (00)	TS
Commanding Officer, Naval Research Laboratory (1000)	TS
<u>Naval Air Systems Command</u>	
Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (AIR-00)	TS
Vice Commander, Naval Air System Command (AIR-09)	S
Deputy Commander for Acquisition and Operations (AIR-09)	S
Assistant Commander for Logistics (AIR-3.0)	S
Assistant Commander for Research and Engineering (AIR-4.0)	S
Commander, Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA (00)	TS
Executive Director for Research and Development, Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA	S

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Naval Sea Systems Command

Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (00)	TS
Deputy Commander, Engineering Directorate (03)	S
Commanding Officer, Coastal Systems Center, Dahlgren Division, Panama City, FL	S

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command

Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (00)	TS
Program Director, Command, Control and Communications Systems Program Directorate (PD-17)	S
Program Director, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Directorate (PD-18)	S

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Chief of Naval Operations (N00)	TS
Executive Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations (N00A)	S
Executive Director, CNO Executive Panel/Navy Long-Range Planner (N00K)	S
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower/Personnel) (N1)/ Chief of Naval Personnel (PERS 00)	TS
Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower/Personnel) (N1B)/Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (PERS 00B)	TS
Director of Naval Intelligence (N2)	TS
Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence for Interagency Coordination (N2K)	S
Director, Requirements, Plans, Policy and Programs Division (N20)	S

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Director, Operational Support Division (N23)	S
Director, Special Projects Division (N24)	TS
Chief of Staff, Office of Naval Intelligence, Suitland, MD (ONI-OC)	TS
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans, Policy, and Operations) (N3/N5)	TS
Director, Strategy and Policy Division (N51)	TS
Director, Operations, Plans, Political Military Affairs (N31/N52)	TS
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) (N4)	TS
Director, Strategic Sealift Division (N42)	S
Director, Space, Information Warfare, Command and Control (N6)	TS
Executive Assistant to Director, Space, Information Warfare, Command and Control (N6A)	S
Deputy Director, Space, Information Warfare, Command and Control (N6B)	TS
Director, Fleet & Allied Requirements Division (N60)	TS
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Resources, Warfare Requirements, and Assessments) (N8)	TS
Director, Programming Division (N80)	TS
Director, Assessments Division (N81)	TS
Director, Fiscal Management Division (N82)	S
Director, Expeditionary Warfare Division (N85)	TS
Head, Special Warfare Branch (N851)	S

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Director, Surface Warfare Division (N86)	TS
Head, Surface Warfare, Plans/Programs/ Requirements Assessments Branch (N861)	S
Head, Theater Air Defense (N865)	S
Director, Submarine Warfare Division (N87)	TS
Head, SSBN & Maintenance Branch (N871)	S
Head, Attack Submarine Branch (N872)	S
Head, Deep Submergence Branch (N873)	S
Head, Undersea Surveillance Branch (N874)	S
Head, Undersea Manpower & Training Branch (N879)	S
Director, Air Warfare Division (N88)	TS
Head, Aviation Plans/Requirements Branch (N880)	S
Head, Carrier & Air Station Programs Branch (N885)	S

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (N00N)/ Deputy Commander, Nuclear Propulsion Directorate, Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA-08)	TS
Deputy Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (N00NB)/Deputy Director, Nuclear Propulsion Directorate, Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA-08)	S
Associate Director for Regulatory Affairs (N00NU)	S
Director, Nuclear Technology Division (N00NI)	S
Program Manager for Commissioned Submarines (N00N0)	S
Director, Reactor Engineering Division (N00NI)	S
Director, Submarine Systems Division (N00NE)	S

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Oceanographer of the Navy

Oceanographer of the Navy (N096) TS

Military Sealift Command

Commander, Military Sealift Command (N00) TS

Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command

Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications
Command (N00) TS

Naval Security Group

Commander, Naval Security Group Command TS

Strategic Systems Programs

Director, Strategic Systems Programs (00) TS

Naval Space Command

Commander, Naval Space Command TS

Navy International Programs Office

Director, Navy International Programs Office (00) S

Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command

Commander, Naval Oceanography Command TS

Mine Warfare Command

Commander, Mine Warfare Command TS

Naval War College

President, Naval War College TS

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U.S. NAVY FLEET COMMANDSU.S. ATLANTIC FLEET

Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N00)	TS
Deputy and Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N01)	TS
Commander, Southern U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N2)	TS
Director of Operations, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N3)	S
Director of Plans and Policy, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N5)	S
Commander, Training Command, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N002)	S
Commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (N002A)	TS
Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet	TS
Commander, Second Fleet (N002A)	TS

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (N00)	TS
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U.S. NAVAL FORCES EUROPE

Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (N014)	TS
Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (N014)	TS
Chief of Staff, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (01)	S
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (N2)	S
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (N3)	S
Deputy Chief of Staff, Supply/Logistics, Europe (N4)	S

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Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Policy, and Requirements, Europe (N5) S

Deputy Chief of Staff, Command, Control, Communications and Computers, Europe (N6) S

Deputy Chief of Staff, Cryptology, Europe (N8) S

U.S. SIXTH FLEET

Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet (00) TS

Commander, Fleet Air Mediterranean/U.S. Sixth Fleet (N1) TS

U.S. NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND

Commander, Service Forces, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (00) TS

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Commandant of the Marine Corps TS

Military Secretary to the Commandant of the Marine Corps S

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps TS

Director, Marine Corps Staff, Secretary of the General Staff S

Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies and Operations, Marine Corps TS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Marine Corps TS

Assistant Chief of Staff for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I)/Directorate Intelligence/Marine Corps TS

Deputy Director, Intelligence Division (CI), Marine Corps S

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U.S. Marine Corps Combat Development Command

Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, VA TS

U.S. Marine Corps Systems Command

Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command,
Quantico, VA

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic/Europe

Commanding General, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic/ TS
 Commanding General, II Marine Expeditionary
 Force/Commanding General, Fleet Marine
 Force, Europe

Chief of Staff, Fleet Marine Corps Force, Europe **S**

Commanding General, 2nd Marine Division, FMF, S
Camp LeJeune, NC (Code 6)

U.S. Marine Corps Logistics Base

Commanding General, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA (Code 100) S

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific

Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific TS

U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces

Commanding General, 1st Marine Division/CG, I
Marine Expeditionary Force

Commanding Officer, 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Pendleton, CA S

Commanding Officer, 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Pendleton, CA

Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division/CG, III Expeditionary Force

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U.S. Marine Corps Base

Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp S
Pendleton, CA

U.S. Marine Corps Air Station

Commanding General, Marine Corps Air Station, S
El Toro, (Santa Ana), CA

U.S. Marine 4th Aircraft Wing

Commanding General, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, S
New Orleans, LA (Code 6)